

The Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
J. H. BARBER.
No. 133, Thames Street.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum.
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inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents
for each subsequent insertion.
All Advertisements (except where an
account is open) must be paid for previous
insertion.
No Paper discontinued (unless at the
direction of the Editor) until arrangements
are made.
Single papers SIX CENTS, to be had at the
Office.

**PLAIN & FANCY
JOB PRINTING**

—SUCH AS—

BILLS, WAY BILLS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, HANDBILLS,
STAGE BILLS, BILLS OF LADING, FAMPHELETS,
BLANKS, BANK CHECKS, CIRCULARS, TICKETS,
BUSINESS CARDS, CATALOGUES, BILL HEADS,
NOTES, BILLS OF FARE, NOTIFICATIONS,
LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts,
Public Meetings, Exhibitions, Lectures, &c.
Promptly executed, at prices as low as those
of any other establishment.

**Heavy Mixed
CASSIMERES.**

STOUT and wide mixed cassimeres, a
real good article for Mens overcoats
and trousers, just received and for sale by
WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.

Dec. 20.

FOR NEW YORK.

Via Stonington Railroad—Daily.

THE steamer MOHEGAN, Capt. Thayer,
will leave Stonington
Monday, Wednesday,
and Friday.

The NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Manchester,
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the
arrival of the mail train from Boston.—
Tickets sold at the Stonington Depot and
on board the Ferry Boat. Freight on
measurement goods 6cts per foot.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Agent.
Dec. 13.

COTTONS.

BLEACHED and unbleached Cottons,
Bedticks, Drillings, Jeans, Canton
Flannels, checked Shirtings, Stripes,
colored Cambrie, paper do, just received
and for sale at 162, Thames street, by
Aug. 23. H. SESSIONS.

COMFORTABLES.

BLANKETS.

A great variety of ready made Comfortables—of different sizes and good materials, at low prices.

Also,

A large stock of common and superior qualities of BLANKETS, for sale low by
WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.

**R. B. KINSLEY'S
Daily Forwarding Express.**

FOR large and small Packages (excluding Mail matter) between Newport, Boston, Fall River, Taunton and New Bedford. Freight in large quantities taken at reduced rates.

Office in Newport at R. B. Kinsley's residence, in Green street; Office in Boston at Doolittle's City Tavern, Brattle street.

Through by Stage.

On and after the 28th inst., a stage will leave Newport daily, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, a.m. for Fall River, Taunton and New Bedford, and arrive in Fall River at half past 11, and New Bedford and Taunton at half past 3 o'clock.

SARAH E BENNETT.

East Boston, April 12th, 1845.
Manufactured only, and sold wholesale and retail by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Druggist and Chemist, East Boston, where all orders will be punctually attended to. Also for sale by my duly appointed Agents, Dr. R. R. Hazard, on the parade; R. J. Taylor, and C. G. C. Hazard, Thames street, Newport, R. I.

Oct. 4, 1845.

PERFUMERY.

LUBIN'S & ROUSSEL'S handkerchiefs
perfumes—parfum de la fashion
& caprice des dames, at.
R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Fine Suedish LEECHES.
Received this day, at
R. R. HAZARD'S.

Sign of the Mortar, near the Court House.
[Aug. 23.]

Woolen Yarn.

EVERY kind of Woolen Yarn and
3 threaded Worsted, all of the
best quality, for sale at 162, Thames
street.
H. SESSIONS.

Marine and Fire Insurance

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactories, Building and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well-invested.—Directors elected June 6th, 1842:—

William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend, Wilbur Kelly, Tully D. Bowen, Robert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop, Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbone, Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock, Ebenezer Kelley,

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) by mail, to the resident and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.

ALON. PECK, Secy.
American Insurance Co's

Office, July 14, 1842.

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to Dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Merinos,	Sattins,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazins,	Hosiery,
Gloves	&c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns merino, cassimier, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned and Friday.

The NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Manchester, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the mail train from Boston.—Tickets sold at the Stonington Depot and on board the Ferry Boat. Freight on measurement goods 6cts per foot.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Agent.

Dec. 13.

COTTONS.

DANDELION and TOMATO PANACEA—To those persons who are disposed to Indigestion and Costiveness, by their sedentary habits, peculiarity of food; or from any cause whatever, the DANDELION and TOMATO PANACEA will be found to be of inestimable value; its cathartic properties are gentle, yet at the same time, thoroughly evacuates the bowels, and produces a regularity in the Digestive Organs, for which pleasurable result, it is highly admired; and has proved highly beneficial in that distressing complaint the Fluxes, and now receives the sanction of some of our first physicians, for the following complaints, arising from impurities of the blood, viz. Jackson or Barber's Itch, Fluxes, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Scald head, and their kindred diseases. Read the following certificate of Miss Bennett, showing a remarkable cure performed upon her by the use of only one bottle of the Panacea.

[CERTIFICATE.]

In giving this Certificate to the public, I consider myself but as discharging a duty which I owe to my fellow sufferers, and also to the merits of the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea; I had been for a long time suffering with a humor termed Scald Head, to such a degree that my hair came out, and my face was loathsome to behold; I had tried several physicians, but they afforded me no relief, and I returned to my home despairing of ever obtaining that relief, without which life was burdensome. By the advice of my friends, and the consent of the physician attending me, I was induced to procure of Mr. James Kiddor, Jr., a bottle of his Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, and before I had used one bottle, my face was entirely cured, and all traces of disease obliterated, and I am now enjoying better health than I have experienced for the last two years, which can only be attributed to the power of this valuable Panacea; and which I cheerfully recommend as the greatest medicine of the day, and which no invalid should fail to try.

SARAH E BENNETT.

East Boston, April 12th, 1845.

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Oct. 4, 1845.

PERFUMERY.

LUBIN'S & ROUSSEL'S handkerchiefs
perfumes—parfum de la fashion
& caprice des dames, at.
R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Fine Suedish LEECHES.
Received this day, at
R. R. HAZARD'S.

Sign of the Mortar, near the Court House.
[Aug. 23.]

LEECHES,

In prime order, at

Aug. 9.] R. J. TAYLOR'S

BROWN'S Pencil Paste, by the
dozen, or single st.

R. J. TAYLOR'S.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1846.

Established
A. D. 1758

POETRY.

From Frazer's Magazine.

The Old Year's Track.

I hath sought that shadowy shore,
To the dreamer's memory known,
To the place of the years that come no more.
Hath the reinless pilgrim flown,
And where shall a mortal searcher meet
The track of those swift and soundless feet?

In woods, where another spring
Its wealth of leaves have piled
Over the silent cities mouldering
In the far-forgotten wild.
It hath cast a shadow of deeper gloom
O'er buried temple and ruined tomb.

On the hills of ancient snow,
Where another winter's might
Hath raised the rainbow towers that glow
On the lonely glacier's height;
Our hearths grow cold, and our temples hallow,
But they grow in their glory evermore.

In the deep, where rocky isles
Have risen above the foam,
It hath woken the first faint green that smiles
By some future monarch's home;
But the bark sent forth with hope and prayer,
Lies low in the coral caverns there.

In the city, where the tide
Of life rolls strong and deep
No trace by Time's passing footsteps made
Will those troubled waters keep;

For wealth, and waste, and want sweep on,
As they swept through the years of ages gone;

But, oh! in many a heart
Of that deep unsounded wave,
It hath left a trace that will ne'er depart;
Through the streams of fate time lave
The ruins, and with blossoms fill
Their wastes, they will be but ruins still.

Perchance of forsaken love,
Perchance of forgotten truth;
Or, it may be, an unforgetten grave,
Where they laid the locks of youth,
With hopes that have died when bright and high
Or memories dark that can never die.

And thus have the years of earth
In their silence sped away,
Yet the world unweary, still looks forth
For the light of a better day;
And oh! that each swiftly closing year,
Might bring the dawn of that day more near.

COAL.

THE best quality of RED ASH and LEHIGH COAL, constantly on hand and for sale, at as low a rate, for cash, as can be bought in Newport, by the subscriber, on the Perry Factory wharf. NICHOLAS GIFFORD.

Executrix's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed Executrix to the last will and testament of

CHARLES COLLINS.

late of Middletown, dec., and having accepted said trust and qualified herself agreeably to law, she has appointed AUGUSTUS BRUSH of Newport, her lawful Attorney to make settlement of aid estate, and she requests all persons having any demands to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to make payment to him.

LYDIA COLLINS, Executrix.

Middletown, July 26, 1845.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

THOMAS BURGESS,

late of Little Compton, dec., and has accepted of said trust, and has qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate, to make settlement with him without delay.

SAMUEL T. BURGESS, Executor.

Oct. 13. 1845.

STATIONERY, &c.

Alexander's Tricobaphe.

A new and valuable Liquid Dye, which
instantaneously changes the color of
the hair to a beautiful brown or black, without
injury to the hair or skin and which
will not fail of complete success, when
properly applied. Sold by

R. R. HAZARD,

Sign of the Mortar, near the Court House.

Sept. 6.

[Aug. 23.]

R. J. TAYLOR'S.

For sale at

R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Jan. 3.

Curiosities of Natural History.

BATS.

It may surprise some of our readers to be informed that sixteen or seventeen distinct species of bats are natives of the British Islands. Of these, however, several are extremely rare, and restricted to certain localities; but some, as the Pipistrelle, or common bat, and the long eared bat (*Vesperilio auritus*), are everywhere abundant; nor is the great bat (*Noctula*) of unfrequent occurrence.

Of all the mammalia the bat alone emulates in their aerial evolutions the feathered tenants of the sky; they are essentially flying insectivora. In the air they pass the active periods of their existence, and revel in the exercise of their faculties. Their organs of flight, admirably adapted for their destined purpose, do not consist, as in the bird, of stiff feathers based upon the bones of the fore-arm, but of a membranous expansion stretched over and between the limbs, and to which the bones of the limbs, especially those of the elongated fingers, serve the same purpose as the strips of whalebone in an umbrella.—

This apparatus can be folded up, and the limbs employed in progressing on the ground; on a level surface however, the bat shuffles awkwardly but quickly along, in the hollows of decayed trees, in the crevices of mouldering masonry, or in rough chinks and fissures; it can crawl and climb about with tolerable rapidity, as also about the wire work of a cage, a circumstance we have often witnessed.—

It is a smooth and level surface that most embarrasses the bat, but even then it can easily take wing. In the air the bat is all alertness—it is here that these singular creatures pursue their insect prey—uttering their short sharp cry as they wheel in circling flights, or perform their abrupt and zigzag evolutions. Bats, says White, "drink on the wing like swallows, by sipping the surface as they play over pools and streams." They love to frequent waters, not only for the sake of drinking, but also on account of insects, which are found over them in the greatest plenty."

Often during a warm summer evening have we seen numbers, perhaps several scores, of the common bat (*V. Pipistrelle*) flying over pools, in chase of gnats and similar insects, or gamboll

The modified impressions which the air is quiescence, or in motion, however slight, communicates : the tremulous jar of its currents, its temperature, the indescribable condition of such portions of the air as are in contact with different bodies, are all apparently appreciated by the bat. If the eyes of a bat be covered up, nay, if it be even cruelly deprived of sight, it will pursue its course about a room with a thousand obstacles in its way avoiding them all, neither dashing against a wall nor flying foul of the smallest thing, but threading its way with the utmost precision and quickness, and passing adroitly through apertures, or the interspaces of threads placed purposefully across the apartment. This endowment, which almost exceeds belief, has been abundantly demonstrated by the experiments of Spallanzani and others ; it is the sense of touch refined to the highest and most exquisite degree of perfection. Thus are the bats aerial in feeling as in habits.

Full then, of interest is the history of our British Bats, of which we have selected a few details. To watch their ways and actions, what time evening assumes "her gradual dusky veil," when the silence of the tranquil scene is unbroken, save by their sharp reiterated cry, the churr of the gnat-sucker, and drowsy hum of the shard-borne beetle, is alike pleasing to the contemplative man and the naturalist.—*N. E. Family Magazine.*

29th CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1845.

Senate.—Mr Cameron presented a memorial praying an appropriation for the erection of a light house on the Brandywine Shoals.

A bill for the relief of Wm. Elliott, jr. was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bills granting alternate sections of public lands for purposes of internal improvement in the State of Michigan, and for continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, were passed over informally.

The bill to continue the office of commissioner of pensions was taken up, and passed.

The Senate then adjourned over to Friday.

House.—Mr McKay, of N. C., reported a joint resolution requiring the secretary of the treasury hereafter to furnish the estimates of expenditures upon the meeting of each session of Congress. It was read a third time and passed.

A bill was passed establishing a collection district at Chicago, in Illinois.

Mr Douglass of Illinois, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to purchase the stock in the Portland and Louisville canal.

A bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, was reported by Mr Tibbatts, with a motion for a second reading and reference to the committee of the whole.

The following appropriations are a part of those embodied in the bill:

For the Ohio river above the falls \$80,000; for the Ohio river below the falls 240,000; for the Red River 80,000; for the Hudson river 75,000; for St. Louis harbor 75,000; for the Baltimore harbor 20,000; for Boston harbor 40,000; for Portland 20,000; Savannah 50,000; Buffalo 50,000 Ashtabula 10,000; Chicago 12,000.

The bill was then referred to the committee of the whole and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the compensation and emoluments received, and the amount of fines, penalties, and forfeitures retained, by the collectors of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, during the four years ending 30th June, 1845. Referred to the committee on commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Rathbun, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill regulating the term of service of officers in the government, and making provision for the manner of their selection from states and territories.

A bill to establish a line of stockade forts on the Missouri, through the Oregon territory, was reported by Mr Brinkerhoff of Ohio, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr Rockwell reported a bill for the payment of the passage of General Lafayette from France to the United States in 1825.

A pending resolution for five thousand copies of the report of Capt. Fremont, giving an account of the Oregon country was debated, and a motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost—ayes 66, noes 76.

The resolution was then debated until the hour of adjournment, and the subject lies over for future consideration.

The House adjourned over to Friday.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1846.

The SENATE did not sit.

House.—Mr Cunningham of Ohio, offered a series of resolutions in relation to Oregon, as follows :

Whereas the rejection, by the British Government, of the liberal proposition lately made by the President of the United States, to compromise and settle the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory, has terminated all negotiation on that subject :

And whereas, by extraordinary and inadmissible demands of the British Government, it is made manifest that no compromise, which the United States ought to accept, can be effected :—

And whereas the title of the United to the whole of Oregon country included within the parishes of 42 deg. and 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude, and extending from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific Ocean, is "clear and unquestionable," and that any further attempt on the part of the United States, to settle such title by a surrender of any portion of said country would be a surrender of the honor, the dignity, and the true interests of the American people : wherefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of Congress to adopt immediately, such measures as will fully protect our citizens, who now do, or may hereafter, inhabit that country, and effectually maintain our just title to the whole of the territory of Oregon.

The question of suspension of the rules in order to receive these resolutions was decided in the negative—ayes 75, noes 89. Mr Adams voted for the suspension.

Mr Garrett Davis of Ky. moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr Douglass of Illinois in relation to Oregon, and that said resolution be the order of the day for Tuesday next. The motion was not sustained by the House; but finally, after a discussion, the resolutions were made the order of the day for Tuesday, 13th inst.

He that adopts the maxim, "the world owes him a living," will rarely take the trouble to earn it.

Mr Harralson from the Military Committee reported a bill for raising two regiments of Riflemen, and for other purposes, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, and that it be made the order of the day for Tuesday next. The motion gave rise to a debate in which the merits of the Oregon question was discussed.

Mr Holmes of S. C. made a war speech in which he avowed his belief that a war would be the result of these movements; but that instead of the military preparations proposed, it would be necessary to vote the sum of \$20,000,000 at the outset.

Mr J. Q. Adams rose and declared his sentiments in favor of giving immediate notice to Great Britain of the termination of the convention for the joint occupancy of Oregon. He did not believe war would be the consequence—but if it did, we should be in the right, and he hoped the country would go into it with vigor and unanimity. Mr Adams' remarks created great sensation in the House, and elicited manifestations of applause from the war democrats.

When Mr. Adams had concluded his remarks the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr Breese introduced a bill to authorize the President to sell mineral lands in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa; Mr Dickinson, a bill to improve the navigation of the Hudson river. Several written messages were received covering nominations.

House.—The debate was resumed on the Oregon question. Mr C. J. Ingersoll coincided with Mr Adams in favor of giving the notice. Mr Darragh said we ought to give notice and make preparation to take the whole of Oregon.

Mr Preston King said it was a most extraordinary fact that the London Times should herald the advent of an American statesman to the Senate, and foreshadow, with perfect correctness, his course on this question. He did not believe that the administration was playing a game of popularity, but disapproved the offer Mr Polk had made to compromise the question. His chief object was to call the whole House to take a hand in this game, and to watch well that there should be no cheating in it.

Mr Winthrop had voted, at the last session, against the notice, and should do so again. From the bottom of his heart he thanked the President for whatever steps he had taken for the peaceful adjustment of this question, and he held him responsible for having abandoned it, if he had done so. He believed that the notice given to Great Britain of the termination of the convention would almost inevitably result in war;—followed as it would be by immediate occupation, there would be no chance for an escape from war. The cry was now the "whole of Oregon or none." and echo answered, none.

Mr Baker, of Illinois, followed, claiming the whole of Oregon, and said the echo would be the downfall of the British throne.

Mr McDowell, of Ohio, having got the floor, the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1846.

SENATE.—The Senate did not sit more than one hour. A few private petitions were presented, and only one or two remonstrances against the admission of Texas as a slave state.

Mr Niles from the committee on post offices and post roads, reported a bill to establish certain post routes. This bill relates to the post routes of the new state of Texas.

The same gentleman also reported from the committee on printing the joint resolutions submitted some days since, reducing materially the price of the public printing in certain cases.

A resolution was adopted directing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of making some additional allowance to non-commissioned officers and privates of the army when on fatigue duty.

House.—Mr Ingersoll, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill terminating the convention of 1827 by notice to the government of Great Britain.

Mr Ingersoll moved to commit the bill to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and make it the special order for the first Monday of February.

Upon this some debate arose. Mr Giddings, of O., obtained the floor and, saying he did not know when he would have another chance, proceeded to speak on the general subject.

He referred to the annexation of Texas as a measure impolitic and unconstitutional, and one that he never would submit to. The proposition now made was in pursuance of the same policy, but he charged that the party was afraid to carry it out, and would not carry it out.

They are now calling upon their friends to save them from the effects of their own folly and presumption. He would not oppose the bill, but suffer gentlemen to go on in their course as they might choose.

Mr McDowell, of Ohio, followed in a sedate and argumentative speech in support of the American title to the whole of Oregon. He took much the same course of reasoning that Mr Buchanan has taken.

He argued that we were not precluded by the terms of the existing convention from extending our protection over our settlers, and our jurisdiction over the soil.

Whoever was in possession of a ter-

ritory had the sovereignty over it. We were in possession from 1811 till the late war arose. The British Government captured Astoria during the war, and restored to us the possession under the treaty of peace.

We had gone far enough—further than the Western people would justify, and in their name he protested against the purchase of a peace by ceding a foot of Oregon to Great Britain.

He would rather make the territory the grave of his fellow citizens, and cover its soil with blood, than submit to the terms dictated by Great Britain.

He strongly intimated that whatever party or individual should attempt to resist the popular impulse in favor of the assertion of our title to Oregon, would be ultimately overwhelmed by popular indignation.

Mr Rhett followed, and said that he must be put in that category of infamy and dishonor, into which the gentleman had placed all those who might refuse to carry out the dictation of the Baltimore convention.

He stood now in the same position that he stood in last year on this subject.

He then voted against the notice in the committee and in the House. Nothing has occurred to change his views on the subject.

Mr Rhett forcibly depicted the horrors of an unnecessary war, which, he believed, would result from the notice.

Mr Sims of Missouri, spoke on the other side of the question, and said his motto was, "Oregon and the whole of it—now or never."

As to a war he made very light of it, and said he did not know that he would not march to Oregon himself.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr Allen from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to cause to be prepared for the use of the Senate 10,000 copies of the map of Oregon, compiled by the officers of the Exploring Expedition, provided the cost of the same does not exceed \$10 per hundred. Laid over.

Mr Cameron from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a joint resolution to authorize the Washington Monument Committee to erect a statue to Washington on any part of the public grounds not otherwise occupied that may be designated by the President of the United States. Laid over.

Mr Breese offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the lead mines on the public land in the States of Illinois.—Adopted.

Mr Sevier from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the State of Texas the amount ascertained to be due to them by the United States, arising out of the disarming of her troops while she was an independent State by the troops of the United States under the command of Major Suively. Laid over.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

House.—The Bill for raising two companies of mounted riflemen without objection was referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed.

Mr McConnell of Ala. asked leave to introduce a resolution, which the House allowed to be read for information. It was for the annexation of Ireland. The reading was interrupted with laughter, and the whole thing was regarded by many as a fitting burlesque upon the proceedings of Congress.

The debate was then resumed upon the unfinished business of yesterday, and Mr Hilliard of Ala. addressed the House in one of the most eloquent speeches of the session. He advocated our title to the whole of Oregon, but regarded the Spanish part of it as the strongest.

Mr Hilliard also gave many facts connected with the Commerce of the East, and the great benefits which would accrue to the Commerce of the country from the possession of the Oregon, and opening the Commerce of the East to an intercourse with the United States.

The speech of Mr. Hilliard was listened to with great attention, and commanded the approbation of the great majority of the House.

Mr Thompson of Miss., here made an appeal to the House to change the mode of discussing the subject. If the merits of the question were to be debated upon the motion of reference, no other business could be done. He hoped, therefore, that the resolution would be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House consented, and the next motion was that for making the joint resolution the special order of the day for the first Monday in February.

The yeas and nays were ordered, but as two thirds were necessary, the motion to make the resolution a special order was lost—yeas 102, nays 82.

Mr Bowlin, of Mo., then moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, which motion prevailed.

Mr Bowlin addressed the House at length in defense of the American claim to the whole of Oregon.

At the close of his speech the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Montreal Herald says:—A day or two ago one of a valuable pair of horses attempted to kick the other in a playful manner, when the latter seized its tongue and bit it close to the roots.

By the Mails.

A funny incident, ending in marriage, (says a New York paper,) recently took place in Philadelphia. It was that a young man, who was charged before Alderman White with an assault and battery upon a young lady to whom he had been paying his addresses. The defendant being unable to furnish the bail required, was committed to prison, where the mortification consequent upon his discharge and imprisonment was so overpowering that he was seized with a severe attack of sickness. The dormant spark of affection was aroused in the complainant, on hearing of his illness, which induced her to withdraw her charge, when the young man was restored to liberty. He, determined not to be outdone in generosity, intimated his desire to be united in the bonds of matrimony with his fair accuser, and she being nothing loath, the pair were duly made one by the Alderman, and they left the office determined to enjoy the pleasure of wedded life.

BEAR HUNTING.—A letter from Currituck, Co. N. C. states that there had been some rare sport in that neighborhood about the 20th ult. It appears that the great fires in the Dismal Swamp last fall, having destroyed their food, had driven great numbers of bears to seek sustenance on the borders; and as they were making very free with the pigs, &c. of the farmers, a party turned out in pursuit of them, and in the course of a few days they killed no less than nineteen full grown bears, besides taking one alive which was treed by the dogs.

Charleston Courier.

Injury by Sword Fish.—The bark *Tooby*, of Boston, has been reported as having put into Mozambique on account of having been damaged by a sword-fish. Capt. Bates, of the brig Richmond, at Salem, from Mozambique, states that the *Tooby* was detained in port three weeks, to discharge her cargo and repair the damages; and that the leak occasioned by the thrust of the sword-fish was at least 1200 strokes an hour.

Fires—The Rockaway House, kept by Mr John Tilton, at Philips's Beach, Lyon, was burnt on Thursday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, with most of the furniture and the outhouses. The house was insured in Salem, where the house is owned, for about \$3500. The fire took from stove placed in an attic which had been wet in consequence of the blowing down of a chimney.

Accident to Herr Alexander.—This celebrated performer met with an accident during his performances in Philadelphia, by the bursting of a gasometer, used in his philosophical experiments. He received a severe cut over the left eye from the broken glass of the article, and for a short time was believed to have been killed. He resumed his performance the next evening but one, under a black patch.

MARYLAND.—The Senate re-elected Wm. Williams president, and the house of delegates choose as its speaker William S. Waters. There are whig majorities in both branches. Gov. Pratt's message was sent in on Wednesday—The annual interest on the public debt is \$655,421.20; and there has been paid during the fiscal year ending December 1st, 1845, in liquidation of arrears of interest, the sum of \$710,714.51. It is not deemed advisable, however, that the revenue now accruing shall be applied to the payment of arrears. The policy of paying the current interest, and to fund the arrears, is recommended by the governor.

The debate was then resumed upon the unfinished business of yesterday, and Mr Hilliard of Ala. addressed the House in one of the most eloquent speeches of the session. He advocated our title to the whole of Oregon, but regarded the Spanish part of it as the strongest.

Mr Hilliard also gave many facts connected with the Commerce of the East, and the great benefits which would accrue to the Commerce of the country from the possession of the Oregon, and opening the Commerce of the East to an intercourse with the United States.

The speech of Mr. Hilliard was listened to with great attention, and commanded the approbation of the great majority of the House.

Mr Thompson of Miss., here made an appeal to the House to change the mode of discussing the subject. If the merits of the question were to be debated upon the motion of reference, no other business could be done. He hoped, therefore, that the resolution would be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House consented, and the next motion was that for making the joint resolution the special order of the day for the first Monday in February.

The yeas and nays were ordered, but as two thirds were necessary, the motion to make the resolution a special order was lost—yeas 102, nays 82.

Mr Bowlin, of Mo., then moved that the House resolve

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

Newport.

SATURDAY JAN. 10, 1846.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of this State, commenced its January session in Providence on Tuesday morning.—A quorum of both Houses was present. No business was transacted in the Senate in the morning.

In the House of Representatives, a Report from the General Treasurer, made under a resolution of the General Assembly at the last session, was read.

The resolution directed the General Treasurer to report the amount paid for insurrectionary claims, &c. The General Treasurer, in his report, states that it is impossible for him to give the particulars of such expenses.

Certain accounts received and referred to Committee on Accounts.

Report of Quartermaster General, and a communication from one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, received from the Senate.

The Quartermaster General's Report was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The communication from Mr Justice Staples enclosed citation to the State of Rhode Island to appear in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, in a cause appealed to said Court from the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE—Afternoon.—The Senator from W. Greenwich (Mr. Hazard) moved that the General Treasurer's Report, communicated to the Senate from the House in the morning, be printed.

The motion was not seconded.

The Senate adjourned to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

House.—Mr Brown called up the report of the General Treasurer,—his constituents were anxious to know how the Treasury of the State stood. Mr B. was proceeding with his remarks, when he was called to order by the Speaker, there being no motion before the House. Mr B. said he would make a motion if the Speaker would tell him what motion to make. The Speaker told him he must make his own motion.

Mr Brown.—I move that the report of the General Treasurer be read again.

The Speaker.—The report has been sent to the Senate.

Mr Cranston said if the gentleman from Cumberland would have patience the report would come back in due time.

Mr Brown moved that the report be sent for.

Mr Cranston moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was laid upon the table. Sundry petitions and accounts were received and referred to the proper committee.

Mr Brown inquired if there was any business upon the table,—he should like to hear from some of the committees,—he would like to know if Mr Goddard was ready to report upon the bird law.

Mr Cranston moved that Friday be assigned for the trial of the docket of private petitions.

Mr Brown moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was not laid upon the table. Friday was assigned for the trial of the docket of private petitions.

The House adjourned to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1846.

SENATE—Morning.—No business of importance was taken up.

The Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock, P.M.

House.—Certain petitions were received and referred to the proper committee.

Petition of Keating S. Ball, guardian for the sale of real estate; granted.

Petition of Martha Thurber, guardian, for the sale of real estate; granted.

Sundry accounts were received and referred to the committee on accounts.

An act for the preservation of certain birds, read and passed to a second reading.

An act providing that the property of corporations be taxed against the corporation and not against the individual stockholders; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary—reported not recommended.

Judge Buffum spoke against the report of the committee and in favor of the bill.

Mr Bosworth advocated the report and opposed the bill. So did Mr Cranston. Mr T. Whipple thought the evil which the bill was intended to remedy, could be reached in another and a different way from that pointed out in the bill.

Mr. Brown was opposed to the bill; he thought it would affect injuriously the interests of the country towns. If a State Tax must be paid, he would lay it on the corporations, for they, by their political manœuvres, had made the tax necessary.

Mr Goddard made a speech in defense of Brown University—denying that any of the officers or agents of it were politicians.

After some discussion between Mr. Brown, Mr. Goddard and Mr. Cranston, Mr. Tourelot moved the recommitment of the bill, and spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr Clark opposed a recommitment,

but suggested that Mr T. might introduce such a bill as he thought would effect the object.

The question was then taken on the motion to recommit the bill, and it was negatived.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was refused a passage.

Mr Brown of Cumberland, offered the following resolution:

Resolved., That the right of the State of Rhode Island to the whole of the sheet of water known as the Cove, and forming the head of the tide waters of Narragansett Bay, is clear and unquestionable; and that any encroachments upon it, tending to its possession or ownership, by any person, or corporation, would be a violation of the rights of the State, and should be resisted and prevented.

Mr B. followed the reading of the resolution in a substantial argument in favor of its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, citing a decision of Judge Story, to the effect that the Cove belongs to the State.

The resolution was referred, in accordance with Mr Brown's motion, to the Judiciary Committee.

Judge Buffum offered a bill for the abolition of Capital Punishment, and providing imprisonment for life as the punishment for murder, arson and rape. He made some remarks in favor of the objects contemplated by the bill, but said he should be in favor of postponing final action upon it to some future session.

Mr Cranston spoke against the bill.—Only one crime was now punishable by death in this State, and he hoped it would ever be true that murder in Rhode Island must be followed by the death of the murderer.

After some remarks in favor of the bill from Messrs. Davis, Tourelot and Taylor.

Mr Goddard moved to lay the bill on the table and the motion prevailed.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE—Afternoon.—There being no business of importance upon the table the Senate adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

House.—Vote making an order of notice of the pendency of a petition for a Railroad from Fall River to Newport, and continuing the petition to the May session, passed.

Mr. Taylor introduced an act for the better protection and security of the wages of labor, and moved its passage.

Mr. Davis moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report at this session. It was so referred.

Petition in relation to Kent county Jail. A resolution authorising Ezra Pollard to see that the Jail be properly warmed.

The House adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday morning.

The above proceedings of the General Assembly is condensed from the reports of the Providence Journal and Gazette.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the Woolen Mill at the south part of the town, was again discovered to be on fire. By the activity of the citizens and fire department, aided by the powerful Hose apparatus from the Perry Factory, the fire was speedily extinguished without any serious damage. The fire took in the Picker room.

At the Annual Meeting of the Newport Marine Society, held on the 6th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

HENRY J. HUDSON, President,
DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
CHARLES E. HAMMETT, Secretary.

R. I. HORSE GUARDS.—We are requested to give notice, that all those who are desirous of joining this Company, must hand in their names to either of the following named persons, previous to the third Monday of the present month, or the Company may thenceforth become extinct.

John Gould, Middletown; Wm. Munro, Portsmouth; Benj. A. Sayer, and Gideon Palmer, Jr. Newport.

Mr. Tourelot opposed the motion.

Mr. Cranston was in favor of the motion—they did not seem to be any business before the House or before committee.

Mr. Taylor hoped the motion would not prevail.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the motion upon the table.

The House divided upon the motion, 22 to lay upon the table 21 against it.

So the motion prevailed.

Certain accounts received and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

A leap for life.—The N. Y. Times contains the following:—

At the late fire in Duane street, when the lower part of the house was supposed to be so much enveloped in flames as to preclude the possibility of escape through it from the third story, an Irish woman living in the upper part of the house, hastily gathered her little treasure of money and thrust it into her side pockets. Then taking the two pillars from her bed, one under each arm, she appeared at the front windows from whence she made "the awful leap" to the pavement below. She was much stunned by the fall though not seriously injured. But whilst lying unconsciously upon the pavement, her pockets were robbed of all her money, and she was left to recover both her senses and her money as best she might.

Singular Case of Larceny.—In the district court of Wayne county, Michigan Andrew G. B. Ames pleaded guilty to two indictments for larceny for stealing books. Mr. Ames is a schoolmaster, of extensive acquirements, and at the time of his arrest had a large school at Plymouth. The works taken were mostly of a scientific character, and the fact that the defendant was not poor, and the property of little value, renders the motive for the larceny obscure.

The ayes and noes being called for.

Mr. Peckham said he should vote to non-concur, not because he wanted to cover up any thing, but because he believed that the General Treasurer had done his duty.

Mr. Goddard made a speech in defense of Brown University—denying that any of the officers or agents of it were politicians.

After some discussion between Mr. Brown, Mr. Goddard and Mr. Cranston, Mr. Tourelot moved the recommitment of the bill, and spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. Clark opposed a recommitment,

but suggested that Mr T. might introduce such a bill as he thought would effect the object.

The question was then taken on the motion to recommit the bill, and it was negatived.

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Mr Brown of Cumberland, offered the following resolution:

Resolved., That the right of the State of Rhode Island to the whole of the sheet of water known as the Cove, and forming the head of the tide waters of Narragansett Bay, is clear and unquestionable; and that any encroachments upon it, tending to its possession or ownership, by any person, or corporation, would be a violation of the rights of the State, and should be resisted and prevented.

Mr. Tourelot moved to place the report of the General Treasurer on the files of the House.

The motion prevailed.

Certain petitions and accounts were received and referred to the proper committee.

The House adjourned to 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1846.

SENATE—Morning.—The Senate passed a resolution requiring the General Treasurer to report the terms of the expenses of certain law suits, at this session.

The Senate adjourned at 2 o'clock P.M.

HOUSE.—Certain petitions were received and referred to the proper committee.

The House adjourned to 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Mr. Tourelot introduced the following resolution:

Resolved., That the Committee on Education be requested to carefully examine the act respecting Public Schools, and report to the House at the present session such amendments, if any, as they may think necessary for the better and more perfect management of the Public Schools of the State.

After some discussion the resolution was agreed to.

The bird bill was taken up and read a second time, and after some discussion was passed.

Resolution from the Senate, directing the General Treasurer to report the expenses of certain law suits at this session.

After some remarks the resolution was agreed to.

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Resolution from the Senate, directing the General Treasurer to report the expenses of certain law suits at this session.

After some remarks

Agricultural.

Refining Salt for Butter, CURING MEAT, &c.

Would it not be an improvement in the domestic economy of farmers if they were all to adopt some simple method of purifying the salt they use in curing butter, meat, &c. I have often thought that the bad quality of butter is attributable almost as much to impurities in the salt as to any other cause. Let any one consult a practical chemist, or a good chemical book, and he will be informed that the purest salt of commerce contains small quantities of sulphate of magnesia and lime, nitrate of soda and muriate of magnesia. Rock and bay salt are the purest, but even these contain the above named impurities. The more common salt, that is generally used in domestic economy, not only contains these but other impurities in considerable quantities; all which are well calculated to impair the effects of the salt for the purposes intended. A very little trouble and less expense will enable any farmer's wife to render the salt she uses perfectly pure. In the first place put a peck of salt into a large kettle with just clear rain water enough to dissolve it; boil it and skim off every particle of scum that arises to the surface. Then dissolve one ounce of carbonate of soda in four ounces of water, put it in the kettle and stir it well; then boil again for ten minutes, taking off all the scum that rises; then strain the brine through several folds of flannel.

A considerable quantity of earthy matter will be found in the bottom of the kettle, and that is the cause of the impurity. After this straining, a small quantity of muriatic acid must be added to the brine to neutralize the soda; say half an ounce or so; then the brine is to be put back into the kettle and boiled again till it crystallizes, or it may be put into a shallow wooden vessel and the water evaporated in the sun. Boiling is the quickest method. As soon as the salt is recrystallized, it should be washed by putting it in a clean basket, and throwing a bucket of perfectly pure water over it and letting it drain off rapidly; then dry it. In this way, salt perfectly pure may be obtained. I am aware that many people will say that the process is too troublesome; but let me suggest that every kind of process for all kinds of objects is troublesome and that it is only because this is new or never before practiced by them, that it appears troublesome. It is true that it is more troublesome than it is to take the common salt as it is and use it; but then we propose a valuable object to be obtained by this process of purification, that is not attainable from the use of common salt. If it is troublesome, it pays well for itself in the increased excellence of the butter, &c., in which it is used. A high degree of purity may be attained by the above process, even if the carbonate of soda and muriatic acid be omitted, though not absolute purity; common salt will be rendered by it much purer than the best rock salt without the carbonate of soda and the acid.—Albany Cult. D.

PURIFY THE BLOOD

The best MEDICINE Extant.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE & SARSAPARILLA BITTERS, for the cure of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Heart-Burn, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Impurities of the Blood, and general Debility of the system.

These inestimable Bitters were first introduced to the public about two years since, and no signal has been their success, and so highly are they recommended by all who have used them, that the proprietor is induced to offer them to a generous and enlightened public on a more extended scale, and at a price which renders them in the power of all to possess.

Sarsaparilla has long been known as a most efficient purifier of the blood. In these bitters its virtues extracted on the most scientific principles in a highly concentrated form, is combined with the most useful Roots and Herbs of the Vegetable Kingdom, in such a manner that acting upon the Stomach and Bowels, they produce a thorough cleansing of the system, whereby it is speedily restored to its wonted tone and vigor.

They may be taken with perfect safety at all times and in all climates. Try them, and if not satisfied the money will be refunded. To prevent counterfeits, the inside label of each bottle will be signed by the sole proprietor.

GEO. C. GOODWIN, No. 76 Union street, Boston. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

For sale in Newport by R. J. Taylor, E. P. Beckham and M. Freeborn, & Co., and by Agents in the different towns in Rhode Island.

B. F. DUSTIN, Travelling Agent.

Dec. 13, 1845.

Commissioners' Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

ALEXANDER MURRAY, late of Newport, Mason, dec, represented insolvent; and six months from the date hereof, having been allowed to the creditors to present their claims; we will attend at the office of Peter P. Remington on the last Saturday of March, April and May next, to act theron, at 2 o'clock, p.m. on each of said days.

ADAM S. COX,
BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Comm'r
SILAS WARD,

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET MURRAY, Executrix, by her Attorney.

PETER P. REMINGTON, Newport, Dec. 1, 1845.

JUST received, every number of Cotton Warp, of the best quality. Also Indigo Blue Warp, for sale at No. 162 by Nov. 1.] H. SESSIONS.

* IS IT A HUMBUG?

The Patent Galvanic Rings and CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID.

R. CHRISTIE promised the American Public when he introduced his discovery, that it should be tested solely by its merits. Thousands of foreign certificates might readily have been presented, but it was believed that it would be more satisfactory to await some revision here, which might prove decisive as to its truth and efficacy. It is therefore with a feeling of pleasure that the following home certificates are presented to the public, which are selected from several others of a similar description, and have been voluntarily tendered by the respective parties.

The first is an extract from an editorial which appeared on the 24th inst, in the Albany Daily Citizen.—J. Stanley Smith, Esq., Editor.

The Patent Galvanic Rings, which are making such a stir in the world just now, are a novel invention of this age of inventions.

With regard to their efficacy, we can say that two or three cases have fallen under our notice, which have favorably impressed our minds. The first is that of a highly respectable merchant of New York, who declared to us that their use speedily relieved him of a cough, seated pain in the side, and many symptoms of a pulmonary complaint, and he is now entirely well. The second that we shall notice, is that of a young man named Robins, a resident of this city, who about one year since was visited with an attack of Paralysis, which affected the whole of one side of his body. We accompanied a medical friend to his residence, No. 96 Beaver street, on Saturday, to inquire into his case. We found that he had been deprived entirely of the use of one arm and leg, and that sensation had been lost to the whole side of the body. He had been unable to use the leg in walking, or the arm in eating, and the physician said they could not help him. Within a few weeks he had worn two and four of Dr. Christie's Galvanic Rings, and used the Magnetic Fluid, and the effect upon his paralytic limbs is astonishing. The deathlike coldness left them, the numbness began to give way to many sensations of returning life and feeling, perspiration came out freely, and he has been rapidly gaining, and while before he wore the Ring, he was unable to articulate distinctly, walk or feed himself, yet now he talks freely, rides out, walks some, and for the most part is able to help himself. These cases, coming to our personal knowledge, certainly testify to the merits of Dr. Christie's Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid.

DR. CHRISTIE.—I have been severely afflicated for the last eight years, with cramp in my legs and thighs, frequently suffering the most excruciating pains, the cords of my legs having contracted into knots. I have tried every "remedy" that I have ever heard of without the least success. In truth, I seemed to be getting worse. From a favorable account which I accidentally heard, I was induced to try the effect of your galvanic Rings and Magnetic fluid. In less than 24 hours after wearing two of the Rings, one on each hand, the severe pain had effectually left me, and two weeks having now elapsed without any recurrence of my complaint, I believe a cure has been effected by your discovery, and state my willingness to have it made public. My wife has been severely troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, affecting her in various parts of the body, which has been cured, as she believes effectually, by the use of the Rings and the Magnetic Fluid, after a trial of but a few days. I shall feel pleased in satisfying the incredulous of the truth of the above on personal application.

SMALL SHIELDS.

155 Eldridge street.

New York, June 25, 1845.

New York, June 23, 1845.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE :—Dear Sir—I have from my childhood been afflicted with almost constant nervous headache and rheumatic pains in my legs and arms. I have often suffered so intensely that it has prevented me from following my usual occupation and frequently destroyed my appetite. My nervous debility and weakness has consequently been so great that after having tried almost everything without any relief, I gave up in despair. I was recommended to try your Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid, and only at a friend's urgent solicitation was induced to do so. Its effect upon my system was almost miraculous. After a few hours the application appeared to strengthen my nerves, relieve me of my headache, and I have had no other relapses of the Rheumatism or any pains since the first day. I would therefore, unhesitatingly recommend your Galvanic Rings and Fluid to those afflicted as I have been.

Respectfully,
JACOB A. OGSBURY, 162 William st.

IT. These certificates are published for the purpose of inspiring an honest confidence in his discovery which Dr. Christie deserves it. If it were necessary, many others would be given, which may be seen at the Office, 134 Fulton street. In all kinds of Rheumatism and Nervous Complaints, the beneficial effect is certain and lasting, and in all cases where the Galvanic Batteries and Magnetic Machines are recommended, the Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid will be found equally beneficial, much safer, and twenty times as cheap. The only place in New York to obtain the genuine article, is at Mr. Christie's Office, 134 Fulton street (Sun Building.)

To guard against fraud Dr. Christie appoints but one agency in each of the cities of the United States. The only agent in Newport is R. J. TAYLOR, Thames street.

August 23, 1845.

NATHAN M. CHAFFEE, Brass and Copper Smith, Thames st.—three doors North of the Custom House.

Would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business with care and promptness, and on as favorable terms as they can be executed anywhere.

COPPER & IRON LIFTING & FORCE PUMPS,

and the best quality of TINNED LEAD PIPE of various sizes, constantly on hand, and fitted to order. Also pipes to convey water to any part of a house; and the workmanship warranted.

BRASS and COMPOSITION CASTINGS.

of all kinds, furnished at short notice. COMPOSITION SPIKES and NAILS constantly on hand. All kinds of Lead work done.

Repairing promptly executed.

A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

JUST received, every number of Cotton Warp, of the best quality. Also Indigo Blue Warp, for sale at No. 162 by Nov. 1.] H. SESSIONS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT! Attention the Whole!

LOOK OUT FOR COLD WEATHER



WITH NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Ho! all who wear a threadbare Coat,

To HAMMETT's Long Room come,

And see what a good one can be bought

For a very trifling sum.

JUST received at No. 133 1/2 Thames st., every variety of Goods for gentlemen's wearing apparel, of the latest styles for Fall and Winter, among which may be found

COATINGS.—Black, Brown, Blue, Black, invisible green, olive and blue broadcloths, for dress and frock Coats; plaid, wave, and diamond beavers of all colors, for Overcoats.

VESTINGS.—Silk velvets, plain and fancy, rich satins, do, do, velveteens, woolen velvets, cashmere, &c., a splendid assortment as was ever shown in this place.

PANT STUFFS.—Desskins, plain & ribbed, all colors, plaid and striped ; cassimere, do, do, do, satinets, all colors and qualities.

The above Goods will be sold by the yard, or MADE UP TO ORDER, in the most approved and fashionable styles.

Ready Made Clothing.

Of every description, for Men and Boys, constantly manufacturing and for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.

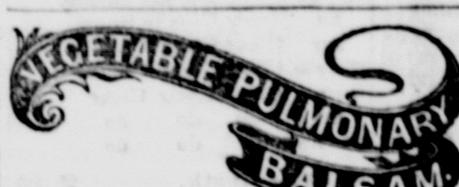
Furnishing Goods.

A large stock may always be found at this establishment, such as :—Shirts, Drawers, Robins, Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Suspenders, Bosoms, Collars, and every article worn by gentlemen, found in a store of the kind.

Also—A great variety of Tailor's Trimmings.

J. M. HAMMETT.

Newport, Oct. 4.



I probably, almost without a parallel in having, during a trial of nearly twenty years, fully maintained the high reputation which it has acquired for Consumptive complaints and all diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Chest. It has been used probably with greater success than any other article known, and many physicians who have had an opportunity of witnessing its highly salutary effects, do not hesitate to recommend it as a "safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine, equal if not superior to any other prescription for the above complaints within their knowledge, and one which has seldom disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it."

The proprietors cannot descend to the present unblushing style of advertising similar articles. It is too well known to require any such course, and they would merely refer those who wish for further confirmation of its superiority to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others, attached to each bottle. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam was for many years the only article known as PULMONARY BALM.—Its great celebrity has given rise to a great many SPURIOUS articles, which, by partially assuming the name of the GENUINE, and being put up so as to resemble it as nearly as possible, are often foisted upon the public for the true article. Among these are "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," "Indian Pulmonary Balsam," &c. Beware of all of them. Enquire for the article by its whole name, the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM, and be sure to get the TRUE ARTICLE, prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, Wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and see that it has the written signature of Wm Jon's Cutler, upon a yellow label on the blue envelope. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." For sale by Drug-gists and Country Merchants generally.

For sale in Newport by R. J. TAYLOR.

November 1, 1845.

New York, June 23, 1845.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE :—Dear Sir—I

have from my childhood been afflicted with almost constant nervous headache and rheumatic pains in my legs and arms. I have often suffered so intensely that it has prevented me from following my usual occupation and frequently destroyed my appetite.

My nervous debility and weakness has consequently been so great that after having tried almost everything without any relief, I gave up in despair.

I was recommended to try your Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid, and only at a friend's urgent solicitation was induced to do so.

Its effect upon my system was almost miraculous.

After a few hours the application

appeared to strengthen my nerves, relieve me of my headache, and I have had no other relapses of the Rheumatism or any pains since the first day.

I would therefore, unhesitatingly recommend your Galvanic Rings and Fluid to those afflicted as I have been.

Respectfully,

JACOB A. OGSBURY, 162 William st.

New York, June 25, 1845.

New York, June 23, 1845.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE :—Dear Sir—I

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